Woman's Triumph.

Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton and the other crowing hens who advocate woman's right to the "breeches and ballots" will be overjoyed to learn that the State of Arkansas has embodied their views in its new Radical Constitution. Henceforth the wives and daughters of Backansack are to take part in torch-light processions, challenge voters, "run wid de machine" and sit on juries. As the last exists more as an onerous duty than as a privilege, just think how annoying it will be for the Bendicts to have the wives of their bosoms turn away from them by a sheriff's officer, to be locked up in a jury box, leaving the babies at home to experience a state of famine, the shirts to go buttonless and the dinner unbaked. Evidently no better means could be devised for depopulating that territory. Every married man will gather together his house hold gods and flee it like a pestilence. Even unmarried ladies will have to run from its upas-like breath—a place where their ages can all be discovered by reference to the voting register, will not do for the prosecution of the husband hunting business. The population of poor Arkansas must degenerate into a composition of blacks and bachelors. It will be decidedly a good place for the latter, particularly if they happened to be good looking or interesting, for any enormity can then be committed without fear of punishment. A graceful compliment, a wafted kiss, or a meaning wink to a lady in the jury box will ensure safety, though the heavens should fall beneath the weight of damning evidence. What a prardise for demoralized editors and wornout Congressmen it will be. We regret, however, that the Convention has made one omission in the awarded "rights." We would not have the laurel crown of woman's triumph robbed of a single leaf, and indignantly demand why the right to "bear (not *bare*) arms" was not accorded. Her services for centuries in the infantry line has proved her entirely fitted for the privilege of defending her home and fireside. We trust this omission may speedily be remedied.—*N. O. Times.*

The late Judge Story, a man who, as a jurist, was respected at home and abroad, and whose decisions were referred to with respect by some of the most able lawyers in England, amongst whom were Brougham and Denman, says, in concluding his Commentarries on the American Constitution, "Let the American youth never forget that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils, and sufferings, and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved, (not outraged, mark you,) and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to the latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyments of liberty, property, religion and independence. Its defences are impregnable from without. It may nevertheless perish in an hour, by the folly, or corruption, or negligence, of its only keepers—the people. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded, because they flatter the people in order to betray them." Let "those who run read"—let the people of America reflect on these words from a man who loved his country, and who understood the Constitution well.

It requirs no great amount of penetration to predict what will be our fate, if matters go on as they are doing, for it is patent to every one who has eyes, and the smallest scintillation of judgment, that it is in the very state described in the last lines of the quotation, rich though it be in all the natural resources of wealth. In one part or another it embraces almost every kind of climate on the globe, from "burning torrid, to the frigid zone." On its soil can be raised nearly all the products of any country. The extent of and riches of its mines, from the "gold of Ophir" down to

"The flowing liquid oil,
Which from the earth doth like a cauldron boil,"

are beyond computation; and yet, notwithstanding this, at the present moment it is in the most lamentable state in which any country has ever been placed. When will the good time promised truly come?—*N. O. Times.*

CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL GRANT.—I found Mr. Grant in the Patent Office examening some Patent cigar-holders.

"Good morning, Mr. Grant."

"Good morning, Mr. Head."

"Be you in the war office now?"

"No; I'm in the Patent Office now; smoke?"

"Yes, please give us a light; be you going to run for the Presidency, Mr. Grant?"

"I slew seventy thousand men in the battle of the Wilderness, Mr. Head."

"Yes! which side were the slewed men fighting on, Mr. Grant?"

Here he sat down, so as to smoke easier. That's all he said. Said I again, "Mr. Grant, folks don't know where you stand; do you?" He bit off the end of the cigar and replied:

"What hoss did you bet on at the race the other day?" Said I, lookin' at him, "Not the hoss you're trying to ride, old tel;" and "thereby hangs a tale!" He lit another sheroot, and I says, "Mr. Grant, we're suffering terribly down South, couldn't you and some other woman send us down some tracts?" "I will speek to Mr. Stanton, and if he hasn't anything for me to do in the office this afternoon I'll get some cigers and take you out to ride." I was satisfied by the above conversation that General Grant was a great man; I never had a man grate more on my feelings than he did; he is a man more qualified as a man than Anna Dickinson ever was.—*New Orleans Commercial.*

It is reported that the United States made proposals to the Turkish government to build a port at Marmorizza, as a station for the United States Navy, but the Sublime Porte declined making the necessary concessions.

Dallas Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
By JOHN W. SWINDELLS.

A. W. ROYSDON, Editor.

DALLAS:
Saturday Morning, March 14, 1868.

State Executive Conservative Committee.

JOHN HANCOCK, of Travis, *Chairman.*
J. W. HENDERSON, of Harris.
S. A. MAVERICK, of Bexar.
RICHARD COKE, of McLennan.
HAMILTON STUART, of Galveston.
L. D. EVANS, of Harrison.
J. W. THROCKMORTON, of Collin.
JAS. H. STARR, of Nacogdoches.
E. S. GOULD, of Leon.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new Books will be found on sale at the Herald Office, at the prices named:

Life and Campaigns of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, by R. L. Dabney,—morocco binding, $4; half calf, $6; currency.

Prison Life of Jefferson Davis, by Craven, $1 50, specie.

RELIGIOUS.

We are requested by Rev. T. W. Hines, to announce that he will organ as a METHODIST CHURCH at the Masonic Hall, in the Town of Lancaster, on the Fourth Sabbath in this month, (February 23d, 1868,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will continue the appointment on the Fourth Sabbath in each month thereafter.

SAYLES' TREATISE ON THE CIVIL JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND COUNTY COURTS.—We have just received a few copies of this new and valuable work, for sale. Price, $10 specie. The work is handsomely gotten up, substantially bound, and is equal in every respect, to any law book we have seen. Those wishing a copy should call early at the

HERALD OFFICE, Dallas, Texas.

☞ A few copies of Taylor's (Texas) Monitor, for sale at this office, price $1 50.

☞ Blank Justices' Citations, Executions, and other County and District Court blanks kept always on hand at this office, for sale at $1 50 specie per quire; also Blank Deeds, a new and handsome form, on large fine paper, with blank acknowledgements, for Clerks or Notaries, and with Clerk's certificate of Record, at $2 per quire. Other blanks and job work of all kinds printed neatly on short notice and very cheap.

☞ LAFAYETTE BUTLER, at PLANO, Collin county, Texas, is an authorized agent for the Herald.

MESSRS. WATERS & PASCHALL, and J. T. STANLEY, are Agents for the Herald, in Kaufman, and duly authorized to receipt for moneys due this office.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase land in the State, or property in or near Austin, or who wish to secure the services of a prompt business agent will call on, or correspond with N. C. Raymond & Co., Real Estate Agents, Austin, Texas. [21:2m.]

☞ We are pleased to learn that Col. R. S. Morse, of the City Hotel, New Orleans, taking into consideration the hardness of the times, and the great scarcety of money has reduced the rate of charges in his hotel to $3 per day. 23:2m.

DALLAS LYCEUM,

Meets every Thursday evening at the Masonic Hall. The attendance of ladies is respectfully requested.

☞ Mr. E. Wester requests us to notify his friends and customers, that he is now receiving, per *Trinity River*, his new stock of goods. He has not had time to make up his new advertisement yet. Call and see.

THE LADIES' BUILDING COMMITTEE OF LANCASTER,—Will give a FAIR and SUPPER, on the evening of the 18th of March, for the purpose of raising means to aid in the construction of a Presbyterion Church House, and earnestly solicit the liberal patronage of all who may feel an interest in such matters. We are also requested to state that on the same evening Mr. DICK LLOYD, the armless man, who lost his arms in the Confederate service, will make a Balloon Ascension, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the same purpose.

☞ Ben. Long has been appointed Clerk of the District Court of Dallas County, vice E. B. Spillman, resigned.

☞ Judge Z. Ellis Coombes, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the front room, over Pryor & Hill's Drug Store, S. E. corner of the Public Square. We should have made the announcement two weeks ago, but it escaped our memory. Our friend will excuse our neglect.

☞ Don't our lawyers, merchants, and other business men, want letter headings neatly printed? We have done something in this way, and are prepared to do work in the neatest style of the "Black Art." Specimens can be seen at the Herald office.

☞ Every Clerk of the County Courts Clerk of the District Courts, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Sheriff, or other officers, should have printed Blanks. We keep always on hand at all times, all the ordinary blanks generally used, and can print at short notice, any kind desired. Mailed, free of postage, to any part of the country at $1,50 (specie) per quire.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—All persons wishing to subscribe to the above paper, the organ of the administration, and one of the most reliable, forcible and boldest papers published in the country, can do so at the Herald office. Terms, for the Weekly $3 per annum; Tri-Weekly, $6 per annum in advance, U. S. currency.

TO THE FARMERS.—We are desirous of getting all the information we can, as to the necessities of this section, in the way of seed wheat, barley, oats and rye. The object is to ascertain what new seeds are needed, what new species have been tried, and will succeed, and any other information as to the degeneration, if any, of the seed now used. If our farmers will give us their views on these matters, from actual observation and experience, we will be thankful for it, and may be enabled to benefit the productiveness of our prairies.

☞ This week we have had a specienm of inundation, which might serve to illustrate comparatively, the horrors, yet grandeur, of an overflow of the Mississippi, Ganges or Amazon. It is true there was not to be seen hogs upon logs, nor cattle in houses, floating on the breast of the waters as is frequently the case in the overflows of the Mississippi; no panthers, leopards and birds crouching peacefully in the tops of trees, nor lions, tigers and men sitting friendily upon a raft, as they are borne seaward by the merciless flow of the deluge, their savage passion and natural enmity awed into harmony by the terrible grandeur of nature's might, as is often to be seen in the inundations of the Ganges. The river here has been two miles wide, covering from ten to fifteen feet the broad plateau between this place and the hills west. It had the music of the murmurs of mighty waters. The amount of destruction to property has not been ascertained.

The Division of the State.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives having for its object the division of that magnificent empire in extent, the State of Texas, into three States. The reasons why this bill should be not only laid before Congress, but passed at this juncture of affairs, are obvious and unmistakable. The bill is the offspring of the fruitful brain of Thaddeus Stevens, the bold revolutionist and reckless partisan.—According to Mr. Stevens' doctrine that the States lately in rebellion *are not in the Union*, and that all legislation for them *must be outside of the Constitution*, notwithstanding, and contrary to the noble and sublime encomium on that grand and beautiful work which the Supreme Court delivered in its decision in the case of ex parte Milligan, "*The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances;*" and in direct opposition to, and ruinous disregard of, the constitution which says, "No new State can be formed by the junction of two or more States without the consent of the legislature concerned," it is not only possible but painfully probable Congress will divide the State without the *consent* of the *people*. It has been fairly determined and settled that Congress can divide a State with the consent of a *legislature through which the people speak*. Massachusetts willingly permitted the State of Maine being formed out of her territory to secure to the free-soilers a balance in Congress against the South, which at that time was obtaining increase of power by the admission of Arkansas. The case of Virginia cannot legitimately be cited, as another example, for the legislature which consented did not represent the people of the State at large. Yet, even should Congress submit its action for approval to the existing State government, or that burlesque upon republican institutions and right of representation, the motley mob about to assemble in Austin, it cannot be doubted but that these political serfs would cheerfully and gratefully consent. When Texas annexed herself to the United States, the Congress of the United States, submitted a series of resolutions to the Republic of Texas, and which were approved by it, and among those resolutions was the following provision, "New States of convenient size and not exceeding four in number in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population may hereafter by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof which shall be entitled to admission under the Federal Constitution." Here again is the same restriction, *by the consent of said State.* "The hearts of the people speak the command of Heaven" is an old yet beautifully true proverb of the Chinese; and no one could deny the right of the people to do that which is for their interest, for the people is the real origin of all power and their advantage and interest are the grand and cardinal rules for deciding in all matters of State.

For some time a few of the most prominent men of the State have contemplated the expediency of such action, their object being to make such division as would produce in each harmony in views and identity in interests. But how different the designs of the Radical party. Already they perceive that there is not only great danger but an almost absolute certainty, the next House of Representatives will be Conservative, and in order to check this power it is necessary to have the Senate a Radical unit. At present they have forty-three Senators out of fifty-three. But this is in sufficient; they will add to their ranks thirty new Senators, which will give seventy-three votes out of eighty-three. The ten Southern States, by means of the reconstruction process, will furnish twenty which number will be increased ten more by the dissection of Texas and admission of Colorado.

That Texas will be divided is an *au fait accompli;* it is necessary for Radical supremacy, and never yet has their been manifested a regard for oath of office respect for the constitution or attention to the interests and wishes of the people by that party unless their designs were thereby advanced.

By means of this packed Senate the Radicals expect to control the Government and rule the country until 1873. With such a majority, the House will be powerless, to repeal any of their many degrading and destructive acts, and the President, if a Conservative, cannot appoint even his cabinet, unless the members are acceptable to the Senate. A person acceptable to Radicals and Conservatives alike is a moral impossibility.

To the People of Dallas County.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 13, 1868.

The undersigned citizens of Dallas county, would respectfully and earnestly request the co-operation of all conservatives in the county for the purpose of organizing the Conservative Party of this county, taking under consideration the various momentous questions of the day, and consulting as to the policy it behooves us to pursue.

The meeting will be held in the town of Dallas, on Saturday, 21st inst.

JOHN J. GOOD,	T. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
J. W. SMITH,	NAT. M. BURFORD,
T. C. JORDAN,	J. PEAK,
W. W. PEAK,	WORMLEY CAOTER.
J. M. BROWN,	JAS. P. THOMAS.
W. K. MASTEN,	ED. C. BROWDER,
ED. W. HUNT,	JOHN D. FLOYD,
JOHN HOWELL,	JOHN J. EAKINS,
JOSEPH L. FISHER,	W. L. MURPHY,
W. H. PRATHER,	T. G. T. KENDALL,
ED. G. BOWER,	J. O. CRUTCHFIELD,
WM. C. WOLFF,	THOS. WALKER,
JOHN P. HILL,	GEO. B. BROWN,
C. C. GILLESPIE,	JAS. E. BARKLEY,
J. W. CROWDUS,	WM. B. MARTIN,
L. M. WHITE,	F. B. BRYAN,
A. W. ROYSDON,	T. W. PARKER,
J. P. CARRY,	J. L. WELCH,
JOHN T. SMITH,	ALLEN COLLINS,
J. C. BOUCHER,	A. G. MYERS,
A. H. HARRIS,	CHAS. BRADY,
W. BARSON,	SAM'L. NESBITT,
JAMES CARNAULT,	JOHN LAWS,
W. H. LOONEY,	GEORGE BERRY,
J. M. BENNETT,	C. L. BENNETT,
A. WEBB,	J. A. COATS,
G. W. COATS,	H. HUMPHREY,
S. CALAWAY,	J. P. LAWRENCE,
M. A. COATS,	DAVID REEDY.
BENJ. REEDY,	E. D. BENNETT,
W. H. BENNETT,	T. P. COATS,
JAMES COATS,	W. R. ROBERSON,
B. F. BOURN,	T. B. FISHER,
C. H. NICHOLS,	JUNIUS PEAK,
G. R. SEARS.	JAS. SHEPPARD,
A. M. MOORE,	WALTER KNOTT,
J. L. STPERY,	SAM'L. S. NEVILLE,
J. W. LANE,	J. W. SWINDELLS.

JNO. C. MCCOY.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, adjourned on the 20th ult. after adopted resolutions in consonance with the National Democratic party, and electing delegates to the National Convention. The delegates at large are Messrs. W. G. Featherston, E. M. Yerger, E. C. Walthall, and W. F. Martin.

☞ It is reported that the Supreme Court of this State sitting at Galveston, has decided the Stay Law of 1866, unconstitutional.

Houston and New Orleans Rail Road.

"We need this road now, because we are poor and unfortunate; because we have lost our business to a great extent; and we cannot afford, for this very reason, to wait until better times to build it. We need to have it built now, because of our poverty and our necessities. Will not our capitalists step forward and back the Opelousas Company in their wise determination to build the road to Houston.

Recollect that this road will secure us a trade which will be ours without the possibility of competition, and that we need the road now in order to rent our stores and sell our accumulated stocks of goods, now without customers."

The above somewhat remarkable and very candid admission is made by the Picayune in a very happy editorial, upon the New Orleans and Houston Railroad. Nothing afford us more pleasure than to see the dear old Crescent City, around which cluster so many gentle and tender recollections of halcyon bygone days awakening from her Rip Van Winkleism to the mighty urgency of activity and energy in this epoch of Eras. New Orleans with a natural situation unequaled by any city upon the globe save Constantinople; the natural receptacle for the produce of thirty thousand miles of valleys unparalleled for fertility except by those of the Nile; with an inland navigation quadruple that of any metropolis; with a seaport which should be the entrepot for the West Indian, Mexican and South American trade, with the healthiest and most splendid climate on the Continent has permitted herself to be dispoiled of her honor in the race for Commercial prosperity and be assigned the humble position of a fourth-rate American city. Memphis formally tributary to New Orleans, now controls most, if not all the business as low down the river as Vicksburg, and competes successfully for a large portion of that along the great Northern, and Mobile and Ohio Roads. This to some entent may be accounted for by the impetus which the war gave to Memphis trade, but more so by the mistaken policy of the capitalists of New Orleans who previous to the war instead of promoting the permanent prosperity of the State and advancing the indisputable interest of the city by encouring and giving aid to the building of railroads, prefered to loan their money to planters to purchase negross and lands. It is very true they added to the wealth of the State by their production, yet during all the years of peace, it was invariably the complaint, "The rivers are low, crops are not coming in," and consequently a temporary stringency of the money market. The necessity for roads then were equally as great as at pr sent. For more than two thirds of the year all North-Western Louisiana and North Eastern Texas are excluded from New Orleans, for want of navigation. Is it possible the merchants of the latter city cannot perceive it is their interest to have the Vicksburg and Texas road built as rapidly and extended as far as possible? If they do, why do they not use the great and mighty influence of their capital and intelligence to have that road completed? It is questionable whether the completion of the New Orleans and Houston Road, beyond the increase of trade occasianed by the increase of population along its route, will add much to the business of either place for some time; already the communication between these points is rapid, easy, short and safe. However, the ulterior object, the attracting and controlling the Mexican and much of the California trade, is a great consideration; though the nearer seaports will naturally become the recipients of a large share.

The direction of that trade which is to regain for New Orleans the splendid position of the second commercial emperium of the continent has changed. No longer are the trades of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and Yazoo rivers exclusively her own; the cities along those rivers by their activiiy and energy have acquired for themselves such proportion as to give them no trivial importance, and to them New York is the mother city. The trade which belongs to New Orleans exclusively and no rival can take it from her if she is but true to herself, is the Texas, Mexican West Indian and South American. She is the marseilles of America, and should by every possible means and energy claim that to which nature has given her so warranted and incontestible a title. If she does not, her decay is inevitable, and at the dawn of another century, it will be said of her as of Ilium—*fuit.*

It is certainly more to the interest of New Orleans to rapidly extend a road to North Central Texas, which would secure all the trade along its route as far as Nacogdoches and would compete for all the trade of Northern Texas successfully or not, according to the inducements she proffered.

But it is to be apprehended that she, like Houston and other cities upon which nature has lavished the advantages of situation, will madly defy enterprise from the ruinous delusions of false security, and fatal inertia of vanity. It reminds one of the Tartar Khan, who in the plenitude of ignorant vanity has daily proclaimed, "The other Kings of earth may eat, the King of Kings has dined."

Northern capital is seeking investment here, it is restively anxious to develope this country, and it is not improbable will control entirely the commerce of this section. It is to be hoped those two cities, Houston and New Orleans, so blessed in many respects will awake to their interests, realize the importance of immediately connecting this section with themselves by railroad, and speedily accomplish the great and magnificent enterprise.

Listen, Heed.

"The times are momentous. Perils so great never before menaced our institutions. We are on the very eve of the most critical events and he is less than a vigilant patriot who does not see and provide for the impending danger. Radicalism is bent on revolution and will not stop at civil war. It has enlisted the regular army in its service. Let the people therefore—the brave, honest masses—be warned and roused, for the first blow may come like a thief in the night. Let the alarm be sounded from ocean to ocean, that our liberties are in danger of being overthrown by a base conspiracy, and let meetings forthwith be called in every city, town and village, that expression may be given to the indignant voice of the nation, and that the people may prepare to protect and defend the Constitution, for the vindication of which a patriotic President is to be impeached and deposed.—*National Intelligencer.*

This is the exhortation of that wise and statesman like Journal, the National Intelligencer, which for more than a quarter of a century has been the leading and most ably Edited paper on the Continent. It is to America, what the London Times is to the English Nation, the intelligent sentinel of the Constitution and wise counselor of the people. Last week we endeavored to show the painful demand for speedy and thorough organization, made by the awful urgency of the crisis. Are our people so sunk in infamous lethargy and such craven, crouching slaves as not to dare assert their rights at the ballot box. If we thought it would avail, we would beseech the ladies by all they hold sacred, the destiny of their children, to force their husbands and lovers to enroll themselves instanter in the ranks of a Conservative organization. We must organize, let us do so immediately.

Immigration.

The State of Texas has an arable surface equal to that of the magnificent and glorious empire of France, and possesses a soil equal in fertility and a climate as salubrious and invigorating. The latter country supports with ease and plenty forty-two millions of souls; this number is required to maintain the industrial resources and the majesty and greatness of that splendid nation. With the same activity and enterprise this State is capable of employing the same amount of population, and yet we scarcely number more than the unit of that number. Twenty millions of people would but develop this State to the first grade of her future prosperity. Owing to the political condition of the other Southern States hundreds of thousands of the intelligent and industrious classes of those States long to immigrate to this State, but are deterred by reason of not possessing sufficient means to procure a home after arrival here. They are utterly unable to dispose of their property in those State at a reasonable value for the whites are offeying to sell not purchase, and the negroes are penniless and without credit.

In the Northern States more than two hundred thousand persons are starving and thrown out of employment and would gratefully accept any offer to immigrate where work can be had and provisions cheaply bought. Any one who will reflect for a moment will perceive how much it is to the interest of the land owners, and to the benefit of the country, that steps should be taken to induce immigration. This can be done by the land-owners erecting upon every sixty acres of unemployed land a tenement, which, with the sixty acres attached, will be leased to any immigrant family for a number of years, the first year's price of lease being commuted by the improvement or cultivation of the land.

Again, by selling a portion of each section in plats from forty to an hundred acres at such price and on such conditions that any industrious and economical family could buy, the vendor retaining a recorded lien and confession of judgment. A section of land situated ten miles from here, worth at present from one-and-a-half to ten dollars per acre, would be enhanced three-fold in value by the settlement of six families. Lands are valueless without population, and as the population increases the value of lands do likewise in the same ratio; and in the depressed financial condition of affairs inducements must be offered, and they should be, even if alternate eights of section must be given. It is true the amount of land owned by an individual would not be so great, yet the value of the remainder would quadruple that of the whole at present. In this county a course of conduct which has much retarded and will continue to check its prosperity is generally practiced. Persons desirous of investing capital or purchasing a home are asked such prices as to render the investment unprofitable, and impossible for any but those of considerable means to purchase. This place is not of sufficient importance to justify such exorbitant demands, and lands of equal fertility can be obtained West of here at far more reasonable rates.

Daily trains of immigrants pass through here going West, and if the question is asked, "Why do you not stop here?" the immediate answer, "Lands are high to buy, and there are no houses to rent." In other portions of the State companies for the purpose of inviting and assisting immigration have been organized, and by the liberal inducements and advantages proffered, districts hitherto comparatively unsettled are being rapidly peopled, and the country instead of an immense pasture is assuming the aspect of an advance station of civilization. Such are the fruits of intelligent economy. Our people possess equally the intelligence, have they not the energy to promote their own interests. Companies to induce and assist immigration should immediately be organized.

Telegraph to Dallas.

Some time since we published the letter of Mr. W. A. Wherry, Superintendent of the Marshall and Tyler Telegraph Company containing his proposition to build a line of Telegraph from Tyler to this point through Canton and Kaufman. Mr. Wherry says:

"The cost of a line of telegraph from Tyler to Dallas, (distance one hundred miles,) will be ten thous and dollars U. S. Currency. A joint Stock Company will be made—cash capital $10,000—number of shares 100. If the people of Canton, Kaufman and Dallas will take eighty of those shares, I will obligate myself by giving bond with three good securities, to finish and put up a No. 1 line of telegraph from Tyler to Dallas, at a specified time which shall be mentioned in the bond; placing you in connection (telegraphically) with the outer world. The parties taking stock can retain it and receive their portions of the dividend or cancel it by telegraphing."

A more liberal proposition could not have been made, an enterprise more to the advantage of our people except a railroad could not be projected. Of the great promoters of inteligence and civilization, the telegraph and various applications of steam stand pre-eminent. Can there be any necessity of enumerating the benefits and advantages which would accrue not only to this point but all north-western and north-central Texas from such an enterprise. It would seem not. It is an enigma why a place of such important interests and size as this did not long years ago avail itself of the great benefits of one of the most useful and mightiest achievements of science. We firmly believe the amount of money yearly lost upon cattle alone caused by the necessary ignorance or want of information as to the price of cattle in the various markets and the condition of rivers for shipment, would build five such lines.

We are farther of the opinion that the line can and will be built if Mr. Wherry will pursue the proper course; by exhibiting to the people in a business manner his determination and will to execute the work. That course we think, would be his opening the books for subscription either in *propria persona* or by appointment of some intelligent and energetic person to represent him. The appearance would then be earnest. Will not our cotemporaries who are so much interested assist in drawing the attention of the people to this necessary and laudable enterprise.

☞ Our Houston letter is unavoidably crowded out this week. It won't spoil from one week's delay.

WHEN suffering from Consumption, what would not the patient give for a medicine that is certain to cure. We recommend MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM, to all so afflicted, knowing, from experience, that it can be relied upon on in all cases of disorders of the Lungs. *For sale by all druggists.*

Marsden's Pectoral Balm never fails to relieve and cure.

Hon. James Brooks.

There is no bolder and more manly and scarcely an abler champion of the rights of the people and defender of the Constitution in the lower House, than the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, an eloquent extract from whose speech delivered on the 25d of February in opposition to the impeachment of the President is subjoined. Mr. Brooks has ever been a Conservative, and a true friend to the people of the South, even during the days when the country was being frasted to satisfy with the gory magnificence of war:

"There is nothing new in what we are doing, for we but repeat the history of the past. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charls I, and Charles II, and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French Revolution. We have been told, though not here and now, that the President should be impeached because he was an obstruction in the way of restoring certain States into the Union; or rather an obstacle to the party which would be, but is not yet directly in power. Sir, we are all obstructions to that party. My associates, I, myself, we all, have been, and intend to be obstacles in the way of its high handed proceeding, and if the President is to be removed as an obstacle in the way of the party in power, it is equally within their power, by the exercise of a tyrannical majority, to remove every obstruction here and to have the sole control of the government. But I bid them beware, in no spirit of defiance, but from a devoted love to my country and its institutions, I solemnly bid them beware and to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution; in behalf of my associates here; in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of the Capitol and who are waiting for a Constitutional opportunity to enter, I bid you beware. Your impeachment will avail you nothing. The President is to be tried before the Senate with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result he will be removed from your authority by the constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further and depose the President by violence; if you suspend him; if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you in behalf of thousand and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions of the people that we will never, never, so help me God, never, never submit.

Great Fire in Jefferson, Texas. Loss over $1,006,500.

[From the Jimplecute, Extra. March 1.]

Just at 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the rear of Rosenberg's Confectionary, near the corner of Vale and Dallas sts. The wind was blowing heavily from the South-west, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that all exertion proved unable to stop its headway. In thirty minutes from the time the fire was discovered, it had completely enveloped the barber-shop of Gus. Smith, adjoing, Ohlson & Ruhlman's confectionary, and R. B. Howell's storehouse. It then spread with fearful rapidity down the right side of Dallas street, and in a short time had crossed the street to H. B. Orton & Co.'s large building, opposite, and down the left side of Dallas, destroying the two entire blocks clear to Levee street, where the brick building of Graham & Taylor stood the shock and stopped the flames in that direction. The right side of Dallas is burned clear to the Levee.

On reaching the large and magnificent building of Russell & Co., the flames crossed Austin street, and destroyed the two large buildings belonging to Mrs. Kinnear and J. Bruckmiller. While these buildings were burning, the large house of Bateman & Brother, containing several bales of cotton, and immense piles of goods and groceries, was in imminent danger, and only saved by the greatest exertions.

For some time the struggle was geeat to keep the flames from crossing Vale street, which was only done by the almost superhuman efforts of a few gallants souls, who were scorched by the flames on the top of T. B. Goyne & Co.'s and Goldberg & Rosenthall's store houses. Had the flames crossed here, there would have been nothing at all left of our unfortunate city. As it is, all the main business portion of the place is destroyed, embracing four of the largest blocks and portions of others. We regret to have to say that the city authorities had no organization whatever in the way of ladders, axes, buckets, or anything else, to assist in staying the destruction. Great God! what an oversight. As we look upon the ruins and think of how we have begged and implored our people to prepare for such an emergency, we cannot suppress our tears.—As to how the fire originated, we cannot tell, but that we are all ruined together, is a fixed fact.

Our office was for a long while in imminent danger, and scattered fore and aft.—We loose $500 or $600, and shall not be able to issue on Tuesday, without we can obtain a great deal of help.

Too many thanks can not be given to the noble few who worked like heroes. We say few, because they were few, considering the number on the ground, but too many to undertake to designate in person.

Gen. McLaughlen had his whole company promptly on the ground, and himself and men did everything on earth they could to subdue the flomes and save property, for which he deserves the thanks of all.

The fr edmen worked faithfully, wherever there was work to do, and many of them acted nobly, indeed. It was thought for some time during the fire that several lives had been lost, but the parties are all safe and nobody seriously hurt.

The Era No 8 was lying at the landing. Capt. Isaac H. Keuns backed down the river and detailed his whole crew to assist, but their gallantry, like all the rest, could do no good.

There was less disturbance than usual on such occasions, and very few were intoxicated, which was probably owing to the fact that the U. S. troops were patroling the city after the fire was over.

Two thousand bales of cotton were burned, valued at $200,000 in currency. We do not give the figures as being entirely accurate, but as the best estimate we can make.

The fire is the most disastrous ever known in the South, in a city of the same size, and less saved out of so large an amount burned.

The Jimplecute has a tabular statement of the losses, which foots up as follows:

On real estate,	$189,350
On cotton,	200,000
On merchandise,	617,250
Total,	$1,006,600

On which there was an insurance of about $100,000. It will be seen that neither the Jimplecute or Times offices were destroyed, (as reported by us last week,) though the former suffered somewhat in moving.

☞ Gen. Meade, in accordance with a resolution of the Convention of that State, has prohibited imprisonment for debt in Georgia, and also ordered that hereafter no bail process shall be issued out of the Courts of the State; all persons now imprisoned for debt are to be immediately released.

☞ The extensive Chemical Works of Messrs. Bowers & Weightman, were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

Missouri Law in Relation to Texas Cattle.

A gentleman, who has been engaged in the cattle driving business and spent some time in Missouri, has handed us a certified copy of the law of that State in relation to the inspection of Texas cattle, driven into or through the State for a market. As many of our citizens are engaged in this business, we have thought the publication of its main provisions would be a matter of general interest to our readers. We have consequently carefully looked over the law and will proceed to give its substance in our own language. The excuse for the law is the allegation (whether true or not) that the Texas cattle are subject to a disease, called Texas or Spanish fever, which they communicate to the Missouri cattle to the great loss of that State.

The County Courts are authorized to appoint three competent and discreet persons to act as a board of inspectors, who shall elect one of their number President. The President, on his own personal knowledge, or from information derived from others that any Spanish, Mexican, Texas or Indian cattle have been brought into the county, either roaming or feeding or being driven through, shall immediately give notice to the Board, and they shall proceed to the place, where the cattle are, and notify the persons in charge that they will proceed to examine them. If they determine that the cattle are infected or capable of imparting infection to other cattle, the order is then issued to the owners or persons in charge to remove them from the State by the same route they came in, after paying all cost of examination, &c. If the cattle are taken out by the same route, no further examination shall be made to increase further cost. If the owners of the cattle refuse or delay to remove them, then the President of the Board issues his writ to the Sheriff or some constable to do the same, or to kill the cattle, if the Board deem it necessary, and this, too, will be at the cost of the owners. Any attempt at resistance is punished as in other cases of resistance to legal process.

Exception is made of cattle on steamboats or railroads, or those which have been wintered in the State of Missouri.

We can see nothing wrong on the face of this law, but it is, doubtless, subject to great abuse, and our cattle drivers look upon it as a great annoyance. They say, that the cattle of Texas are no more subject to disease than the cattle of other States, and that the real object is to enable the speculators of Missouri to buy up the cattle at a low rate on the border, or to keep them out of the State altogether for the benefit of the Missouri stock raisers.—We are not prepared to say how much of this is true. Each State has undoubtedly the right to protect its citizens and their property from injury by the introduction of infectious diseases, but great care should be taken to prevent abuses and not to interfere improperly with the internal commerce of the country.—The Texas cattle can be sold in Missouri for a price much less than the Missouri farmers can afford to raise them for, and they, no doubt, would like to see them excluded as much as possible. So too the speculators there would like to buy the Texas cattle for a song, keep them a winter in Missouri, and then take them on to a further market and realize large profits. We may allude to this subject again. Everything of interest to our stock raisers we shall publish, and we invite correspondence and information on this subject.—The Western part our State is known to be the great stock region.—*State Gazette.*

We fully concur in the above discreet remarks; though the provisions of the bill refered to have much of the odor of speculator lobbying. It is not only time our stock-raisers were becoming acquainted with their true interests, but acting upon a wise and independent policy. Yearly thousands of cattle are driven from the prairies of Texas, hundreds of miels to market, and upon arrival ready sale can be found but half the time; the speculators who have contracted for droves frequently refuse to accept them, for some trivial excuse, thereby occasioning immense loss to the honest drovers who are compelled to guard and provide for them until sale may be effected at greatly reduced prices. The only true policy is to slaughter the cattle at home, for by the late scientific discoveries, the slaughtered beef can be shipped from this State to New York, and on arrival there for freshness and succulency, provided the cattle killed are prime, will rival that of Fulton market. We could ship fresh beef to every market in the United States. Why cannot the beef be as well packed and pickled here as at Jefferson and other points? The benefits to be derived from doing so would be great, besides saving expense. New buildings would be erected for pack-houses, a new industrial class would necessarily immigrate to engage in the business, there would be greater consumption of home commodities, and the proceeds would remain among us instead of being retained elsewhere. Tanners would rapidly flock here to take advantage of the great opening for their business, and instead of the millions of hides being yearly shipped North, in a raw state, they would be sold as leather; again, owing to the cheapness of leather here, its first and largest market, shoe-factories would be started, and instead of Lynn, Massachusetts, furnishing the market of the United States with shoes, towns of Texas would. Texans, do for a moment glance at the immense, untold wealth of your country, and try to secure it to yourselves in place of permitting the world to grow rich from your resources, while you are decaying in wealth by reason of want of industry and enterprise.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—Most gladly do we announce the card of Mr. J. C. McConnell, accompanied with so many and good recommendations of his manufacture. We have carefully examined the plow and find that it is made of most substantial and durable material. The point and mouldboard are formed from one piece of steel in a diamond shape. It is said, that owing to its peculiar shape, it will carry less dirt, and run, even when full of dirt, with more ease and do better work than any other plow introduced here. There is no probability of its getting out of order from ordinary work; if so, any smith could repair it without injury to shape or service. We would suggest that as it is a home manufacture our farmers should thoroughly examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE MILLS OF THE

Dallas Manufacturing Co.

ONE MILE EAST OF THE TOWN OF DALLAS

UNTIL further notice, will grind for the Public on Friday of each week only. Will keep on hand a supply of FLOUR and CORN MEAL, for the accommodation of those wishing to exchange.

☞ We will continue to pay the highest market prices for wheat and corn delivered at the Mill.

C. H. BEAUCHAMP, Sup't.

Dallas, March 14, 14, 1868.—26:1 mo.

Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!

ALL persons in this County who have been fined or imprisoned by W. H. Horton, Agent Freedmens Bureau at this place, are earnestly requested to transmit immediately to me a statement verified by affidavit, of the time, cause why, and amount of said fine or term of imprisonment.

T. G. T. KENDALL,
County Attorney.

Dallas, March 14, 1868—26:tf.

PLOWS P